DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 202 638 RC 012 723

TITLE	Portland Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs: 1980 Annual Report.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior), Portland, Oreg.
REPORT NO	GPO-797-704
PUB DATE	Feb 81
NOTE	43p.; Best copy available.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Administrator Role; Agency Role; Agriculture; American Indian Education; American Indian Reservations; *American Indians; Budgets; Community Involvement; Community Services; *Economic Development; *Federal Indian Relationship; Forestry; Self Determination; *Technical Assistance; Tribes
IDENTIFIERS	Bureau of Indian Affairs; Fishing; Idaho; Oregon; *Tribal Management; Washington

ABSTRACT

In 1980 the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Portland Area Office served 43,500 Indians of 33 federally recognized tribes, bands, and groups living on or near 4 million acres of reservation land in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Highlights of the fiscal 1980 BIA/tribal partnership included the joint review of overall Office operations and management; the creation of the Hoquiam, Washington, BIA agency; and increased tribal participation in budgetary matters. In fiscal 1980, 275 programs worth $21 million (38% of the Office's program funds) were contracted under the Self Determination Act. Also, the 3600 acre reservation of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians was restored. The BIA provided technical assistance in the areas of forestry and agriculture (the two major resources of tribal revenue), mineral resources, ranching, fishing, and business enterprises including retail outlets, fish processing, furniture manufacturing, and tourist facilities. Direct tribal participation in water resource planning in the area remained an unrealized goal. The tribes were increasingly active in the area of education. Nearly 900 students attended 7 tribally operated schools and 1 boarding school. Nearly 11,000 Indian students were eligible for supplementary educational services. Continued improvements in BIA/tribal management and service delivery were recommended. (SB)

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PORTLAND AREA OFFICE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1980 Annual Report

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Portland, Oregon February 1981

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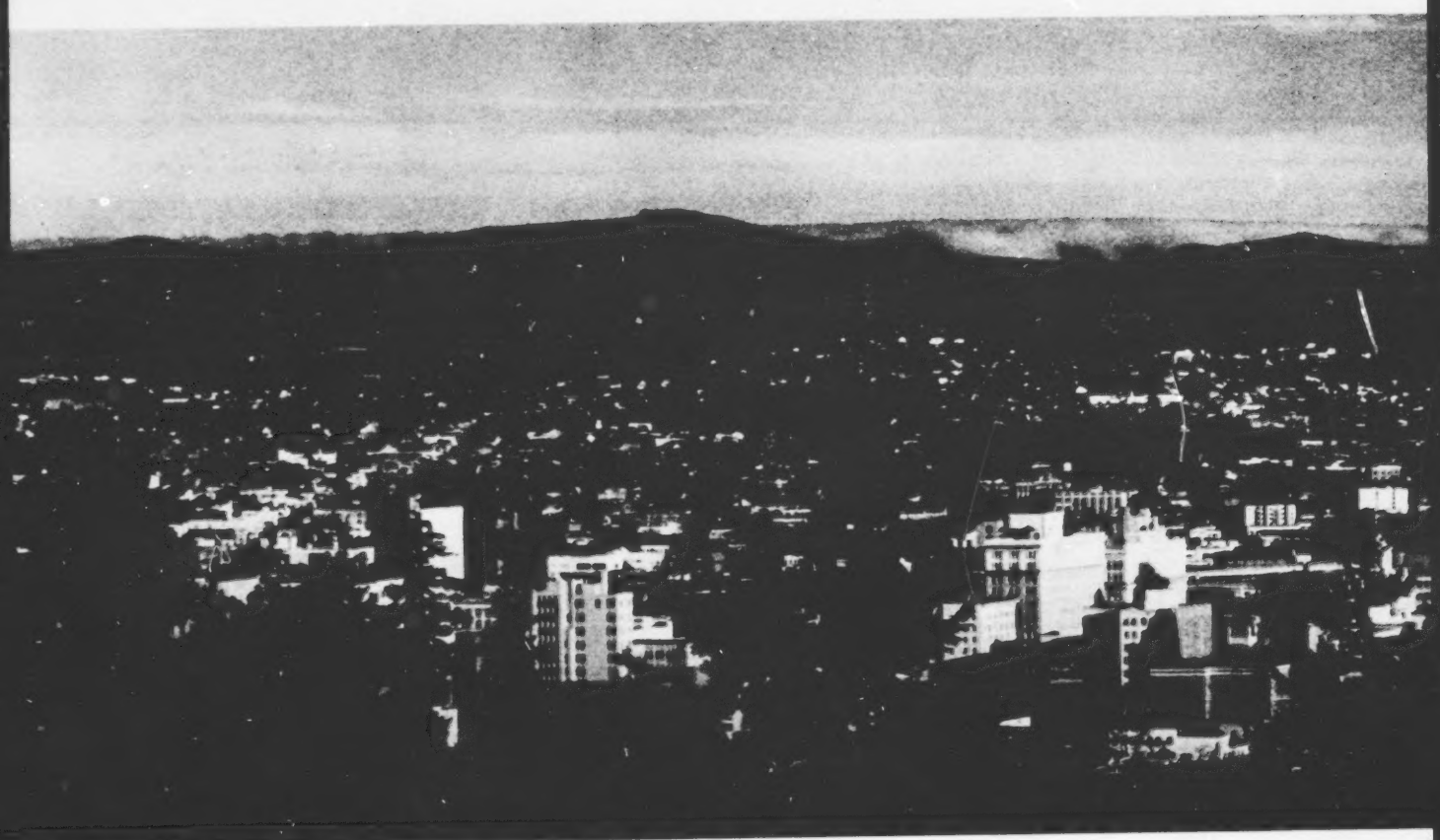

Area Director's Message

The Indian people of the Pacific Northwest States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have crossed the threshhold of the eighties exercising their right of self-determination to a degree unprecedented during the past century or more.

The reservation is no longer a refuge from the forces of change — it is increasingly the source of the forces of change for the betterment of the social, economic, political and cultural well-being of Indian people.

Today United States Indian policies, programs and operations are being built from the ground up on a foundation of tribal initiatives. Having been reared on a reservation, schooled in an Indian boarding school and active in Indian affairs for most of my adult life, I am profoundly aware of what a dramatic change this is from only a decade or so ago.

The Bureau retains its responsibility for discharging the Nation's trust obligations to Indian people. But now it increasingly does so through an active, working partnership with and as an advocate for the people it serves.

Certainly, significant problems remain unresolved, and many serious challenges face Indian people now and in the years

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ahead. But there are many exciting opportunities as well.

The rapidly evolving Bureau/tribal partnership holds great promise for facilitating the progressive realization of Indian self-determination, for addressing present and future challenges, and capitalizing on opportunities, thereby enhancing the already enormous social, economic and cultural contributions of Indian people to the Northwest and the Nation.

Vincent Little

Vincent Little
Area Director

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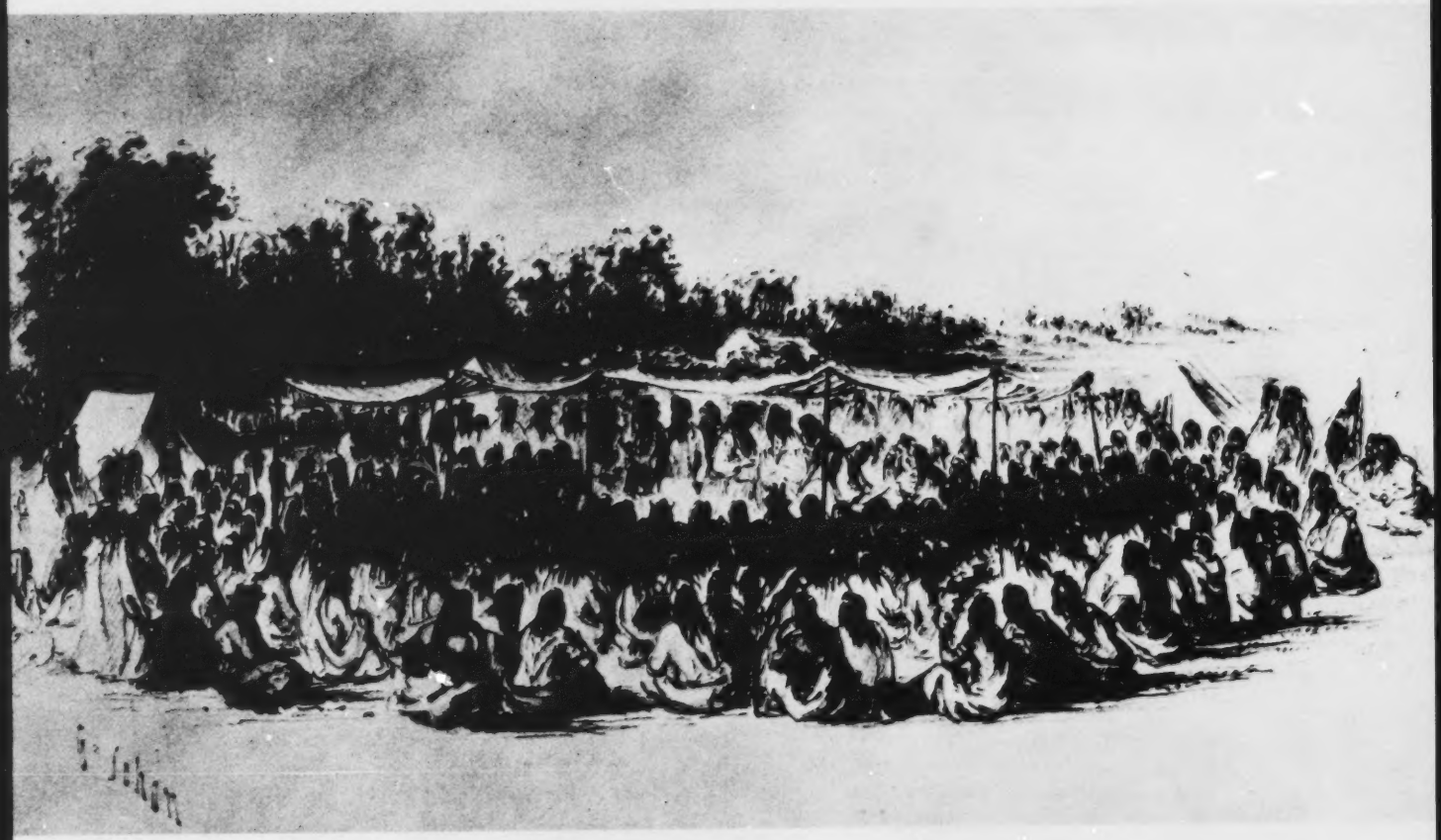

The Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the agency of the United States Government charged with the primary responsibility for administering the Nation's legal responsibilities to Indian tribes.

Of all bureaus of the Federal Government, only the BIA has as its sole purpose for being the provision of services to a distinct ethnic group. This role stems from the unique government-to-government and trust relationships between the United States and Indian tribes.

The unique non-Indian/Indian governmental relationship has deep roots in the European colonization of the North American continent. The crowns of Europe recognized Indian tribes as governmental entities and executed treaties on that basis. This government-to-government concept was subsequently embodied in the U.S. Constitution which reserved to the Federal Government the power "...to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among

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In 1853 the Washington Territory was carved out of the vast Oregon Territory by an act of Congress. The first Governor of the Washington Territory, Isaac Stevens, was directed to negotiate treaties with northwest tribes. This drawing from prints by Gustavus Sohon, depicts the historic Walla Walla Council.

the several States and with the Indian Tribes."

The U.S. Government continued the practice of entering into treaties with Indian tribes as non-Indian settlement expanded westward across the continent. In large part, these treaties provided that Indian tribes would relinquish claim to much of the territories they occupied while retaining certain key lands and rights — such as hunting and fishing — necessary to their survival. In exchange the U.S. agreed to provide certain goods and services to sustain life on the reserved lands, and further, to hold these reserved lands in trust for tribal use in perpetuity.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established by administrative action of the Secretary of War in 1824. The Bureau received formal congressional authorization in 1834 and was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior upon its creation in 1849.

Despite the intent and provisions of the treaties, U.S.-tribal relations for more than a century were fraught with conflict. Agreements were frequently contravened by shifting and often ambiguous Federal policies. Reflecting the prevailing political climate of the time, the BIA became renowned for its oppressive and dictatorial dealings with Indian people.

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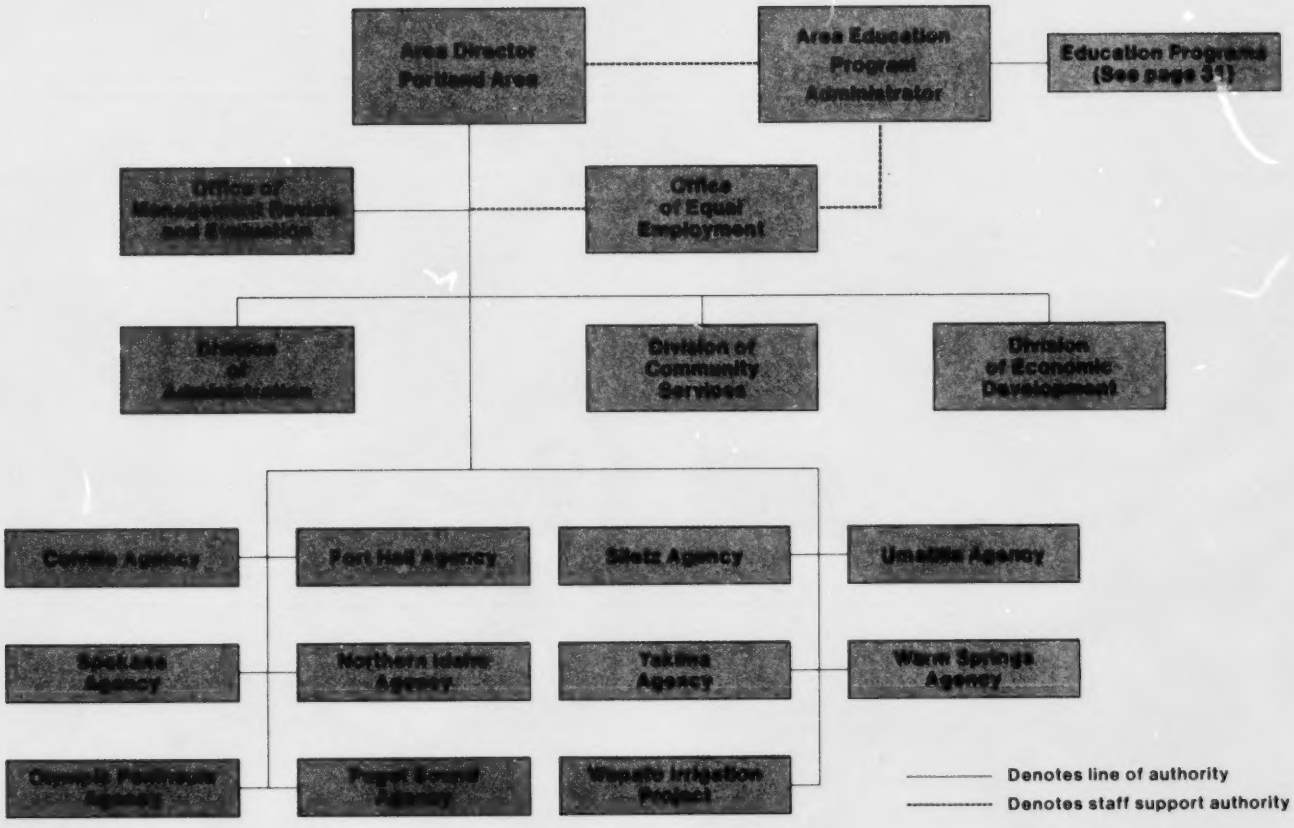
Gradual improvements in U.S.-tribal relations were slowly effected over time through the persistent efforts of concerned Indian and non-Indian citizens and political leaders. The most notable manifestation of these joint efforts was the 1934 passage of the historic Indian Reorganization Act.

This act of Congress reaffirmed long-standing U.S. Government obligations to Indian people and recognized the right of Indian people to direct their own destinies while at the same time preserving their unique government-to-government relationship with the U.S.

The 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Act complemented and expanded upon the basic principles of U.S.-tribal relations reaffirmed by the Congress some forty years earlier. The Bureau retained its traditional responsibility for providing a wide variety of human and community services to Indian people. In addition, unprecedented emphasis was given to the transfer of operating authority and responsibility from the Bureau to tribal governments. The Bureau was authorized to enter into performance contracts with tribes, to make grants to enable tribes to conduct educational and job training programs and to provide expanded technical assistance to aid tribes in meeting their



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objectives.

The Indian Reorganization and Indian Self-Determination and Education Acts, supporting regulations and BIA initiatives are not a panacea for the problems and challenges confronting Indian people. They do, however, provide the mechanism, opportunity, resources and technical support for Indian people to prioritize their own needs and develop and implement their own programs to address the challenges of self-determination now and in the future.

Portland Area Office

The Portland Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was authorized by an act of Congress in 1946. One of 12 area offices nationally, its area of jurisdiction includes the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, where there are approximately 43,500 Indian people of 33 federally-recognized tribes, bands and groups living on or near reservations.

Administratively the area office is divided into the Office of the Area Director and the Divisions of Administration, Community Services and Economic Development. Each division is composed of several

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operational branches.

Field-level jurisdiction within the Portland Area is subdivided among one independent irrigation project, one Indian boarding school and ten reservation-oriented agencies.

Agency superintendents are the principal operating officials of the BIA. Like their early predecessors, the Indian agents of the western frontier, superintendents are the first and most important contact point between the Indian community and the U.S. Government.

The role of the agency superintendent has reassumed much of its traditional importance in recent years as a result of the Bureau's aggressive effort to channel responsibility and authority to the field level in order to be more responsive to individual tribal needs.

A typical agency office provides a wide range of individual and community services to one or more tribes, bands and groups living on or near reservations. These service areas include appraisals, business and credit, land services, realty, roads, plant management, enrollment, tribal operations, natural resources protection and development, education, social services, housing improvement, employment assistance, law enforcement, and administrative services.

Agencies / Tribes Served

Portland Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Tribe	Trust Land (acres)[1]	Enrolled Members[2]
Colville Agency		
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	1,027,273	6,011
Fort Hall Agency		
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	523,204	3,000
Northern Idaho Agency		
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	70,074	1,200
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	2,396	65
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	86,757	2,560
Olympic Peninsula Agency		
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	2,067	116
Hoh Indian Tribe	443	60
Lower Elwha Tribal Community	372	250
Makah Indian Tribe	27,746	805
Quileute Tribe	814	450
Quinault Tribe of Indians	129,993	1,600
Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation	335	82
Skokomish Indian Tribe	3,039	386
Squaxin Island Tribe	828	157
Puget Sound Agency		
Lummi Tribe of Indians	7,390	1,225
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	1,229	408
Nisqually Indian Community	756	175
Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington	1	425
Port Gamble Indian Community	1,301	479
Puyallup Tribe	65	1,200
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe of Indians	1[3]	150
Stillaguamish Tribe	0	150
Suquamish Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation	2,846	295
Swinomish Indian Tribal Council	3,611	495
Tulalip Tribes	9,987	950
Upper Skagit Tribe of Indians	1[3]	215
Siletz Agency		
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	3,660	1,019
Spokane Agency		
Kalispel Indian Community	4,557	187
Spokane Tribe of Indians	133,179	1,833
Umatilla Agency		
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation	85,322	1,500
Warm Springs Agency		
Burns-Paiute Indian Colony	11,786	225
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	639,898	2,342
Yakima Agency		
Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Indian Reservation of Washington	1,119,050	6,451

[1] Trust land as of September 30, 1978. Rounded to nearest acre.
[2] Approximate.
[3] Each tribe has undivided interest.

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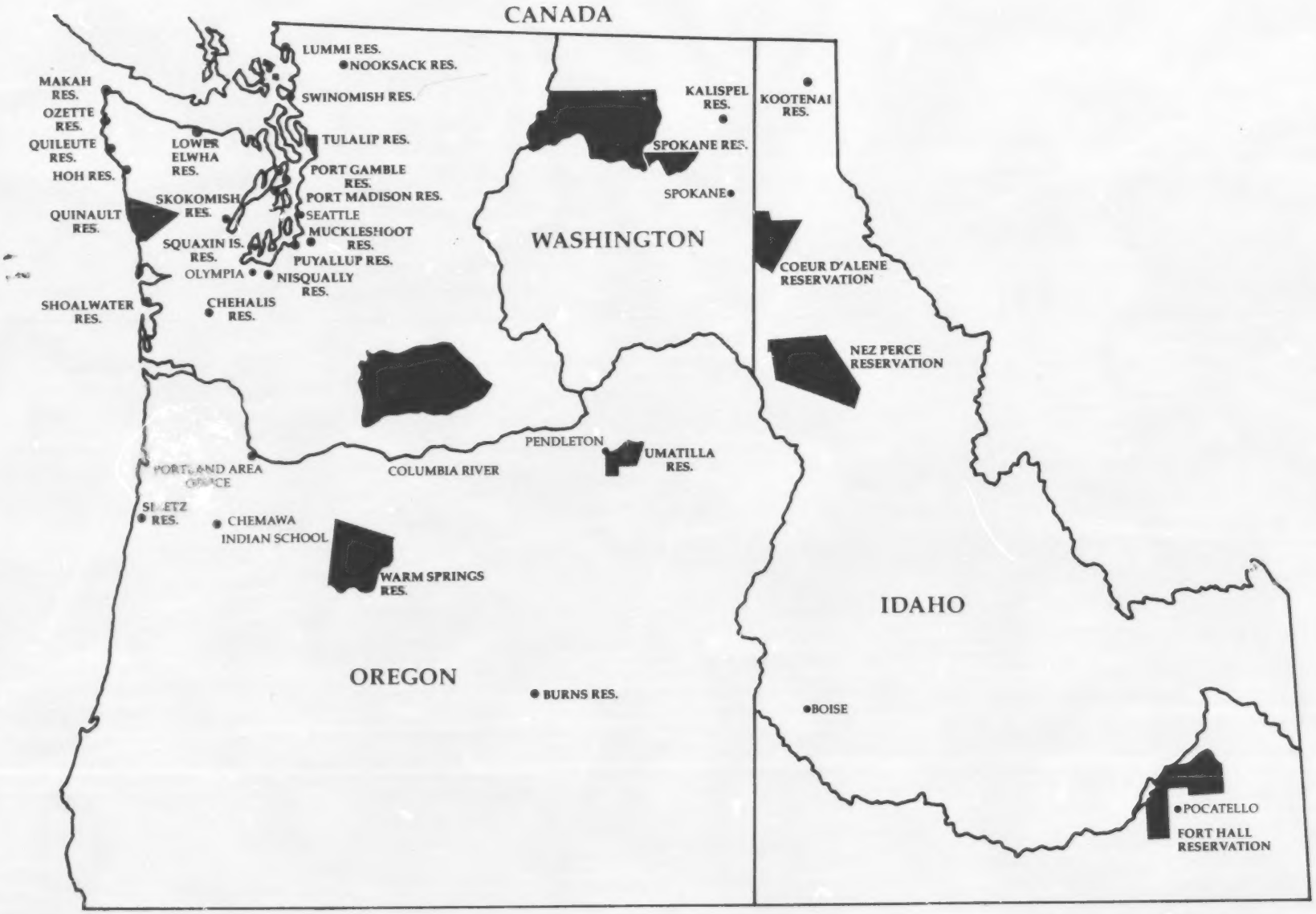
In 1967 the Portland Area Office embarked upon an aggressive program to strengthen tribal governments and increase tribal participation in BIA decision-making. Initially this effort focused upon achieving mutual understanding of BIA and tribal decision-making processes through the use of committees, workshops and individual consultation at the agency and area levels. The result was the progressive development of a productive tribal/Bureau working partnership.

This partnership transcended the traditional collaboration on tribal programs. It eventually evolved into a full-fledged partnership whereby tribal governments have a key role in recommending, developing, implementing and reviewing management and operational changes at both the area office and agency levels. The common objective is improved services to Indian people.

The tribes served by the Portland Area Office are now to an unprecedented degree meaningfully involved in all decisions that affect Indian people. In fiscal year 1980, for example, a team comprised of tribal representatives, agency superintendents and representatives of area office operational branches was established to review overall operations and management in


CANADA
LUMMI RES.
NOOKSACK RES.
MAKAH RES.
SWINOMISH RES.
OZETTE RES.
QUILEUTE RES.
LOWER ELWHA RES.
TULALIP RES.
HOH RES.
PORT GAMBLE RES.
SKOKOMISH RES.
PORT MADISON RES.
QUINAULT RES.
SEATTLE
MUCKLESHOOT RES.
SQUAXIN IS. RES.
PUYALLUP RES.
OLYMPIA
NISQUALLY RES.
SHOALWATER RES.
CHEHALIS RES.
KALISPEL RES.
KOOTENAI RES.
SPOKANE RES.
SPOKANE
WASHINGTON
COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION
NEZ PERCE RESERVATION
PENDLETON
UMATILLA RES.
PORTLAND AREA OFFICE
COLUMBIA RIVER
SILETZ RES.
CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL
WARM SPRINGS RES.
IDAHO
OREGON
BURNS RES.
BOISE
POCATELLO
FORT HALL RESERVATION

the Portland area.

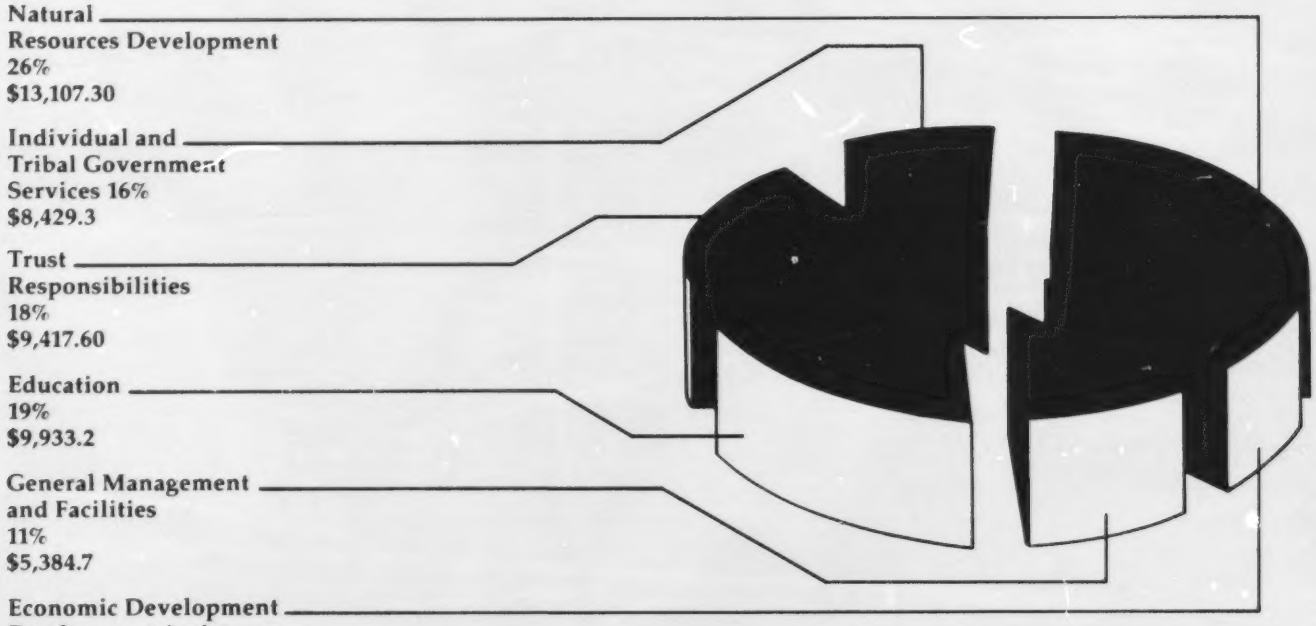
The review team was charged with sweeping responsibilities, including the development of general targets for area office staffing, determining the extent to which area office authorities, programs and staff positions should be transferred to the agency level, and identification of any other improvements in management and operations area-wide.

Each tribal council within Portland Area Office jurisdiction had the opportunity to review the team's recommendations. Subsequently, immediate steps were taken to implement the recommended management improvements.

The 1980 creation of a new agency in Hoquiam, Washington is another example of the benefits of this working partnership. Tribal governments identified the need for an additional agency to better serve the needs of Indian people on Washington's Olympic Peninsula. After detailed study it was determined that an additional agency was indeed needed, and further, that it would not require increased personnel and would reduce travel time and cost, thereby increasing staff time and resources available for delivery of services.

Similar management improvements were initiated

General Distribution of FY 1980 Funds ($ Thousands)
Portland Area Office



and/or completed at the tribal level during the past year. For example, there was significant progress in the areas of grant and contract management, financial and property management and record keeping. These activities ranged from the institution of basic accounting procedures by some of the smaller tribes to installation of sophisticated computer information systems by larger tribes. The Bureau assisted these tribal initiatives with training and technical assistance funds and with area office and agency personnel support.

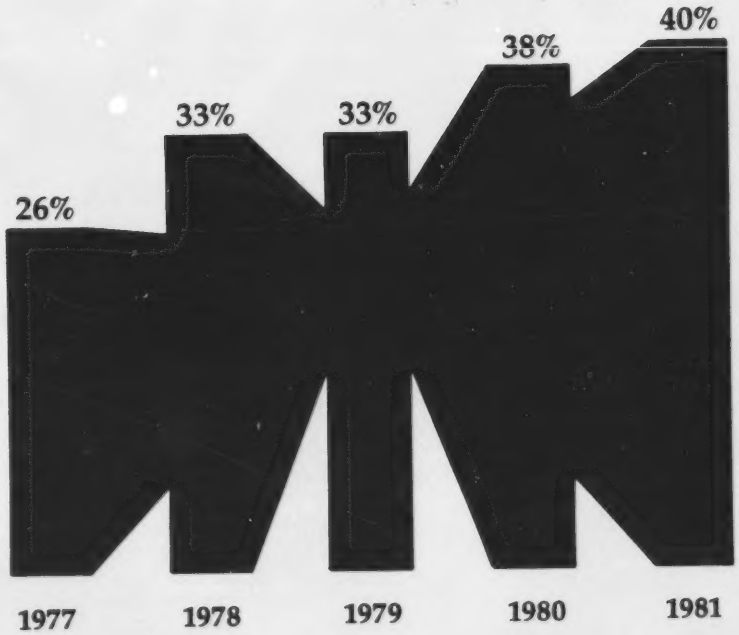
Perhaps the most meaningful manifestation of this Bureau/tribal working partnership is tribal participation in the area budget process. In recent years the tribes have played a major role within the limits prescribed by law. Budget priorities on the tribal level are established by the tribes. Tribal governments have veto power over Bureau budget proposals and expenditures on the tribal level.

Since the enactment of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, the tribes — via contracts with the Bureau — have assumed increasing responsibility for conducting tribal-level programs. In fiscal year 1976, tribes served by the Portland Area Office contracted to perform approximately 100 programs totaling $5 million. In FY 1980, 275 programs with a

total dollar value of $21 million were contracted under the Self-Determination Act alone. Additional programs were contracted under other authorities.

Percentage of Portland Area Office program funds[1] contracted by tribes under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (PL 93-638), FY 1977-FY 1981.[2]

[1]Does not include multi-year or no-year funds.
[2]Projected.



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Restoration and Retrocession

One of the most dramatic examples of progress toward Indian self-determination in 1980 was the restoration of the reservation of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.

The Siletz people once owned a reservation of 1.1 million acres in western Oregon. By 1954 they were landless. They were never compensated for at least 600,000 acres of land taken from their former reservation.

The Siletz and several other western Oregon tribes and bands were casualties of past Federal policies aimed at terminating United States Government obligations to Indian people. In this case, the termination vehicle was Public Law 85-588, enacted on August 13, 1954.

Despite termination of Federal recognition and related services, the landless Siletz persevered. In the late 1960's the tribe reorganized and in 1973 incorporated as a nonprofit organization to obtain private

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On May 13, 1980, Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh signed an historic executive order returning criminal jurisdiction over their reservation to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and the U.S. Government as trustee. This action recognizing tribal sovereignty provides for tribal law enforcement and judicial systems which are important links in self-determination.

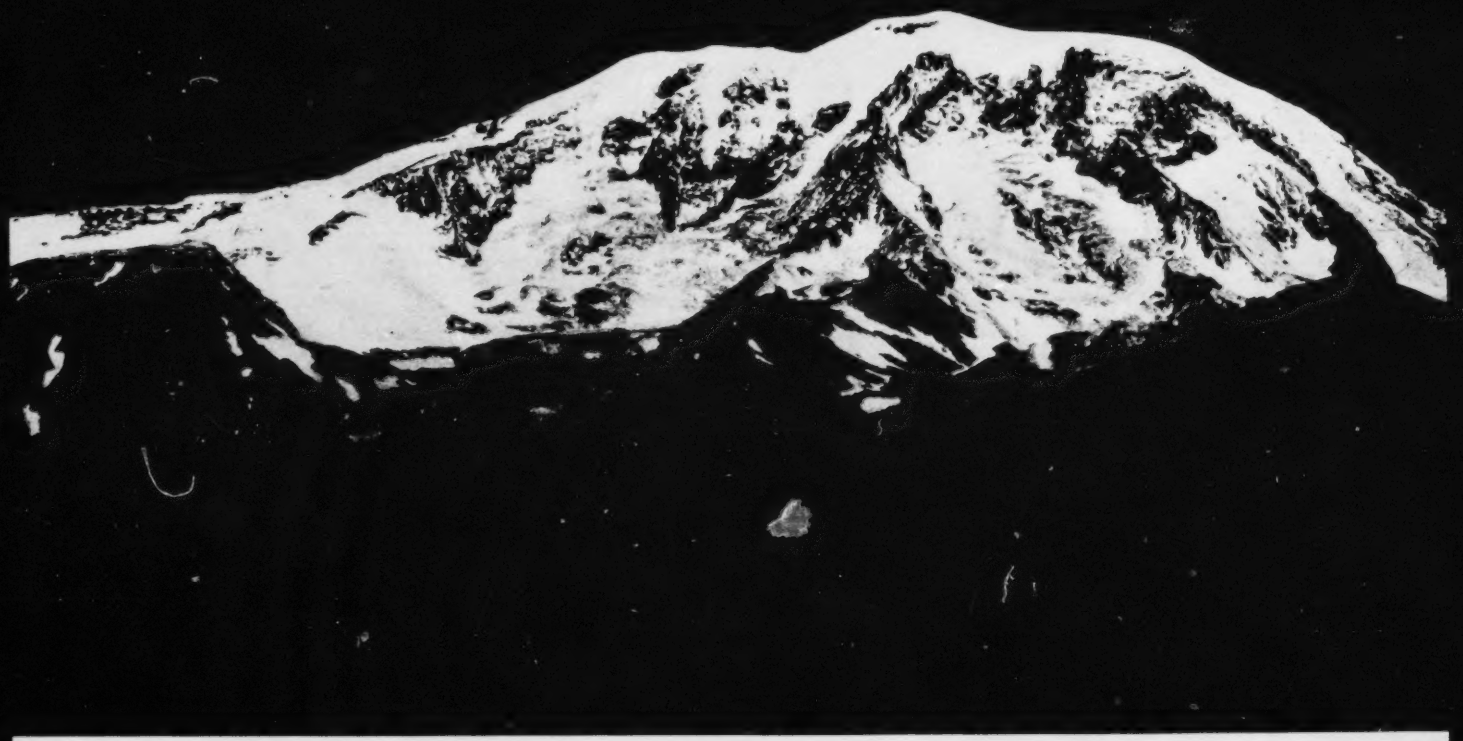
and public funding for social service programs to serve tribal members.

These efforts stimulated widespread tribal support for restoring Federal recognition equal to that accorded other federally-recognized tribes. In June of 1975, more than 140 tribal members meeting in council voted to support Federal legislation to that end.

As a result of these tribal initiatives, in November 1977, the President signed PL 95-195 which restored Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon. This law also provided for the Secretary of the Interior, working in concert with the tribes, to develop a plan for re-establishing a land base or reservation for the tribes.

Working in close cooperation, the tribes and the Bureau developed a plan to establish a reservation encompassing approximately 3,600 acres of federally-administered public land in Lincoln County, Oregon. The new reservation became reality on September 4, 1980 with the passage of PL 96-340.

The new reservation provides a cultural and physical homeland for the confederated tribes, as well as a productive forest resource base for economic development. These are the critical cornerstones upon which to build self-determination.



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Tribal Economic and Cultural Development

Indian reservations served by the Portland Area Office encompass nearly four million acres of trust land within Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Reservations range in size from less than 40 acres to more than 1 million acres. Tribes living on or near these reservations have enrolled memberships ranging from fewer than 100 people to more than 6,000.

Tribal lands and cultures reflect the great sweep and diversity of the Northwest. For example, the Makah Reservation is located in the lush coastal rain forest of the Olympic Peninsula at the northwesternmost point of the coterminous United States. The tribe's ocean-oriented lifestyle is deeply rooted in a rich cultural heritage of whaling, sealing and fishing. Far inland to the east, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Fort Hall Reservation is located in the arid steppe of southeastern Idaho. The tribes' cultural heritage is characteristic of the nomadic high plains tribes.

Reservation lands and the Indian people who live on or near them are the focus of the Bureau's trust responsibility. This responsibility was assumed by the U.S. Government in exchange for vast areas of land ceded by Indian people in treaties.

The lands held in trust by the

U.S. for the benefit of Indian people are not taxable by State or local units of government. Therefore, Indian residents on or near trust lands do not receive the public services normally provided non-Indian citizens. These services are provided by the Federal Government through the Bureau, in much the same manner as the Federal Government serves military reservations or other Federal installations.

The Bureau's trust responsibility also encompasses the protection, management and development of tribal lands and their renewable and non-renewable resources in concert with and for the benefit of Indian owners.

The natural resource base provided by reservation trust lands and off-reservation hunting and fishing rights reserved by the tribes are the foundation of both the economic and cultural well-being of Indian people served by the Portland Area Office.

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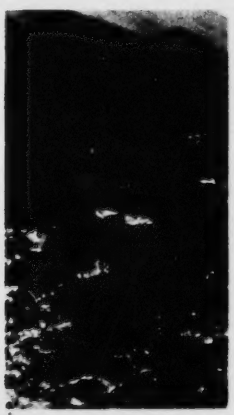

Indian reservations within the jurisdiction of the Portland Area Office contain 2 million acres of timberland representing 70 percent of all trust forest resource values nationwide.

These tribal timberlands are capable of producing a sustained annual harvest of nearly 600 million board feet of lumber. This level of production creates more than 80,000 jobs in the region. It returns more than $90 million in stumpage payments to Indian people which translates into a conservatively estimated $270 million annual contribution to the northwest economy.

Forest resources are by far the largest single revenue-producing asset of many tribes within the Portland Area. In the interior, Warm Springs tribal forests, for example, contain an estimated 5.5 billion board feet of timber on some 400,000 acres of which 366,000 acres are commercial forest. Yakima forest lands contain an estimated 7.3 billion board feet at various stages of growth.

Though less extensive, forests of coastal reservations are the most vigorous. Timber on the Quinault, Makah and other Olympic Peninsula reservations in Washington has an average annual growth of 700 board feet per acre. The yearly growth of merchantable timber on the newly restored Siletz Reservation in Oregon is nearly 1,500 board

feet per acre per year.

The Bureau works closely with the tribes to optimize the short- and long-term benefits of their forest resources to Indian people. Forestry is the largest operational program within the Portland Area. A large professional staff assists the tribes in developing forest management plans and reviewing agency-level forestry programs as well as in designing, implementing and monitoring the full range of silvicultural activities on tribal lands.

A Bureau forest economist provides technical assistance to tribal forest enterprises, including analyses of employment needs, resource opportunities and cost effectiveness of forest programs funded by the Federal Government.

The aim of these services is to enhance the tribes' abilities to be self-governing and develop their forest resources for long-term sustained yield. Important by-products include tribal income, Indian employment and career development. A pilot forestry intern program provides young Indians the opportunity to prepare for important and rewarding careers in tribal forest management.

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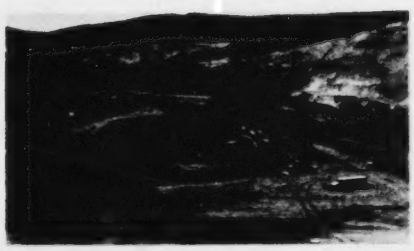

Several reservations within Portland Area Office jurisdiction have deposits of valuable nonrenewable mineral resources. Mineral recovery operations underway on three reservations provide valuable raw materials, hundreds of Indian and non-Indian jobs, tribal income, and contribute millions of dollars annually to the regional economy.

The Spokane Reservation has long been the site of the only two operating uranium mines in the Northwest. One mine which produces ore for processing off-reservation, has been in operation since 1958. A second, more recent operation is designed to extract and process on site 2,000 tons of ore per day to yield about 1.1 million pounds of uranium oxide concentrate per year.

There is a limestone quarry on the Nez Perce Reservation in northwestern Idaho, and major open pit phosphate mining operations have been underway on the Shoshone-Bannock's Fort Fall Reservation for many years.

A major new copper-molybdenum recovery operation is proposed for the Colville

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Aerial view of uranium mine on Spokane reservation.

Open pit phosphate mining on the Shoshone-Bannock's Fort Hall Reservation near Pocatello, Idaho.

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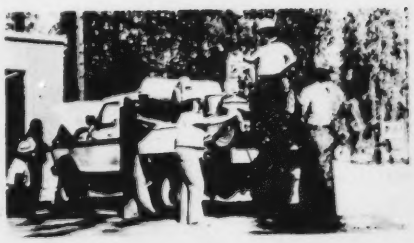
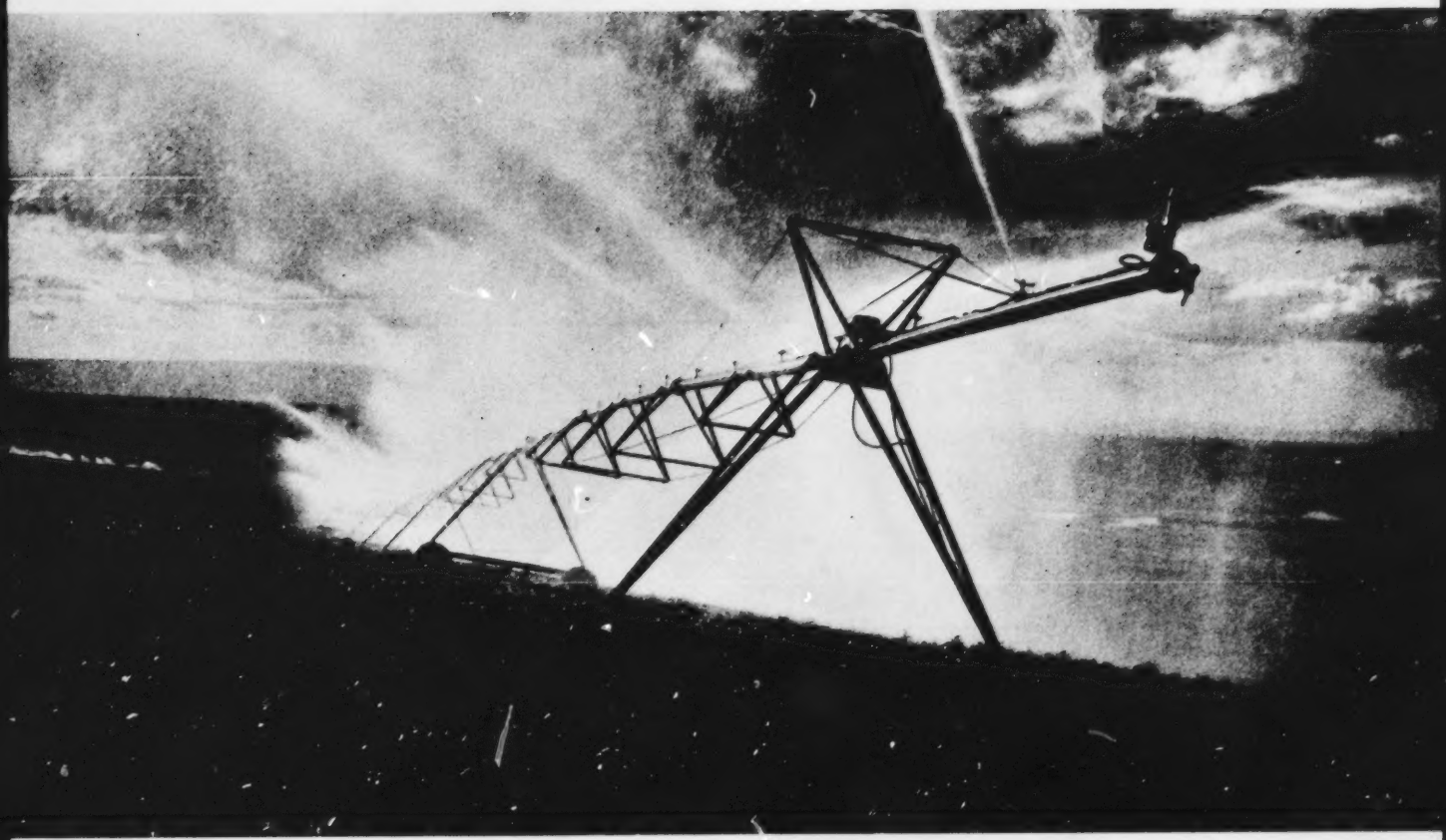
Confederated Tribes' reservation in northeastern Washington. The proposed Mount Tolman Project would be an open pit mine operated by the AMAX mining company on tribal lands near Keller, Washington. Ore recovery operations are expected to result in the removal of 1.7 billion tons of overburden and ores over a period of at least 40 years. Minable ores are thought to total about 900 million tons.

The proposed Mount Tolman Project is significant not only for its mineral production potential, but also because of the unique business arrangement between the tribe and mining company. The tribe will provide all mineral-bearing land. AMAX has provided all funds for exploration and testing, and if mining is initiated, will fund all production activities. Both parties will share profits after an initial pay-back of capital investment. The tribe will receive a guaranteed minimum income at all times.

The tribe, Bureau and mining company are working cooperatively to insure any mineral development has minimum possible impact on tribal culture and lands. The Bureau is developing an environmental impact statement



Colville tribal members receive training in the use of various types of equipment at the Mount Tolman project site.



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on the mining proposal; the tribe is officially designated as a cooperating agency in EIS preparation.

The Bureau is currently inventorying all reservations regionwide for mineral resources. Several tribes are conducting their own mineral inventories under contract with the Bureau.

Agriculture is the economic mainstay of many reservations served by the Portland Area Office. Overall, rental income from tribally owned trust lands devoted to agriculture ranks second only to timber revenues as a source of income from tribal resources.

More than 400,000 acres of tribal lands are devoted to irrigated and dryland crop production, most of which are farmed by non-Indians under leases with tribal governments and individual Indian landowners.

There are major irrigated farming operations on the Yakima and Fort Hall

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The 20,000 acre Fort Hall Irrigation Project on the Shoshone-Bannock's Fort Hall Reservation is the economic hub of southeastern Idaho. The tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Water and Power Resources Service and Fort Hall Water Users Association have embarked upon a joint comprehensive study aimed at modernizing the irrigation project to the benefit of Indian and non-Indian farmers and other citizens of the area.

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Reservations. The oldest and largest of these irrigation projects is the Wapato Indian Irrigation Project of the Yakima Reservation. This project delivers water to nearly 150,000 acres of cropland, including 90,000 acres of Indian land. A wide variety of crops are grown on the land served by the project. In 1980 total sales included apples, $15 million; hops, $13 million; mint, $10 million; wheat, $5 million; corn, $3.5 million; and asparagus, $3 million.

Reservation lands also supply more than 2.7 million acres of range for domestic livestock. Bureau range scientists in cooperation with Indian landowners have authorized approximately 293,000 animal unit months of grazing on these lands for some 35,000 cattle, 4,200 horses and more than 6,000 sheep.

As part of its trust responsibility, the Bureau provides Indian landowners with technical assistance in the use and development of their crop and rangelands. This assistance ranges the gamut, including engineering, development and review of leases and contracts, crop selection and rotation, and scientific soil surveys.

Yakima tribal member Glen Huylar and his family were named 1980 Yakima County Cattle Family of the Year by the Yakima County Cattlemen's Association.

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Anadromous salmon and steelhead resources of the Pacific Northwest have been the underpinning of many tribal cultures for thousands of years. Early non-Indian explorers of the region found productive Indian fisheries in streams all along the coast, in and around Puget Sound, and throughout the Columbia River and tributaries more than 1,000 miles inland. Prior to non-Indian settlement of the area, the annual Indian harvest from the Columbia River alone was an estimated 18 million pounds of salmon and steelhead.

The right to fish in their usual and accustomed places both on and off reservation lands was one of the most precious rights reserved by Indian tribes when they ceded the vast majority of their territories to the United States Government.

Over the past few decades, the efforts of Indian people to exercise their fishing rights guaranteed by treaty met with progressively strident controversy and occasional violence. After years of litigation, Indian treaty fishing rights were reaffirmed in the Federal courts and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. By this time, however, the

Tulalip elder addressing tribal members on significance of the First Salmon Ceremony held to celebrate the beginning of the salmon harvest with a giving of thanks and prayers for continued good salmon returns.

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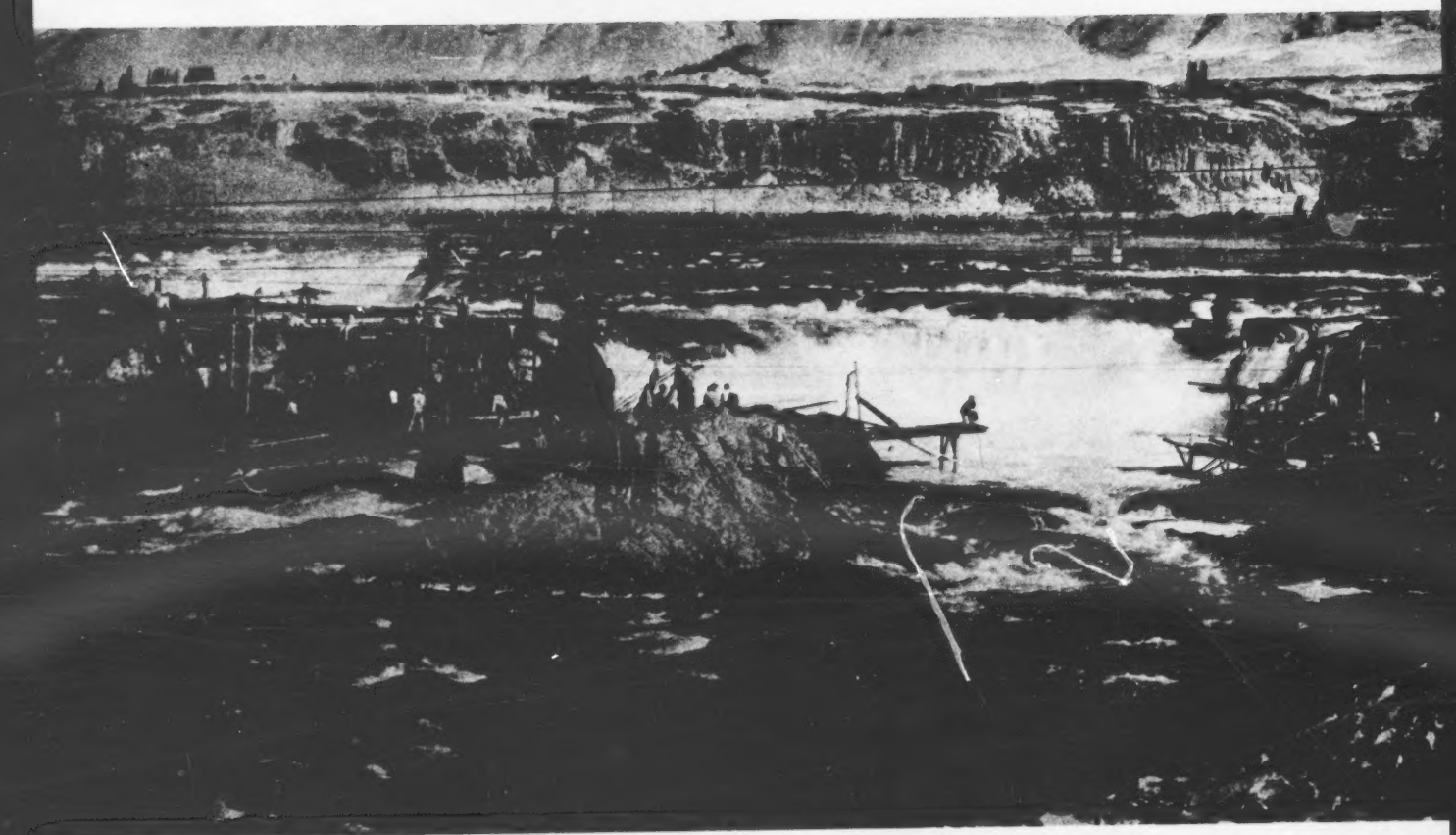

combined impact of expanding non-Indian fisheries and non-Indian land, water and energy development activities had severely diminished many of the once bountiful salmon and steelhead runs. Treaty fishing rights reserved and protected at such high cost were rendered virtually meaningless for many tribes.

With their fishing rights secure, the tribes in concert with the Bureau have embarked upon major and growing efforts to restore salmon and steelhead runs to productive levels for the benefit of Indian and non-Indian fishermen and the general public.

Several tribes have developed aggressive salmon and steelhead protection and enhancement programs for reservation waters. The Bureau and two intertribal fish commissions — the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission in western Washington and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission — provide numerous member tribes with critical technical support services and liaison with State and Federal fishery management agencies.

Northwest tribes have developed and supported several major cooperative initiatives

Celilo Falls on the Columbia River was flooded behind The Dalles Dam in 1957.

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aimed at restoring the productivity of natural salmon and steelhead runs depressed by a variety of environmental impacts. In addition, the tribes are aggressively expanding their on-reservation artificial propagation programs to further enhance the resource for the benefit of all fishermen. Nineteen tribal facilities are in operation. Hatcheries are under construction on the Makah and Tulalip Reservations and additional facilities are planned for other reservations.

Perhaps most significant, there is an emerging new era of cooperation among Indian and non-Indian fishermen that portends to transcend the conflicts of the past. One of the most auspicious and at once ironic manifestations of this new era is the increasing awareness among non-Indians that Indian treaty fishing rights portend to play a pivotal role in protecting and restoring the region's valuable salmon and steelhead runs for the benefit of all citizens.

Indian dip net fishing site on Washington's Klickitat River, a tributary of the Columbia River. Anadromous salmon and steelhead have played a key role in the culture of northwest tribes since time immemorial. Contemporary Indian fishermen fish streams in the traditional ways as well as with sophisticated modern fishing gear both in fresh water and the ocean.

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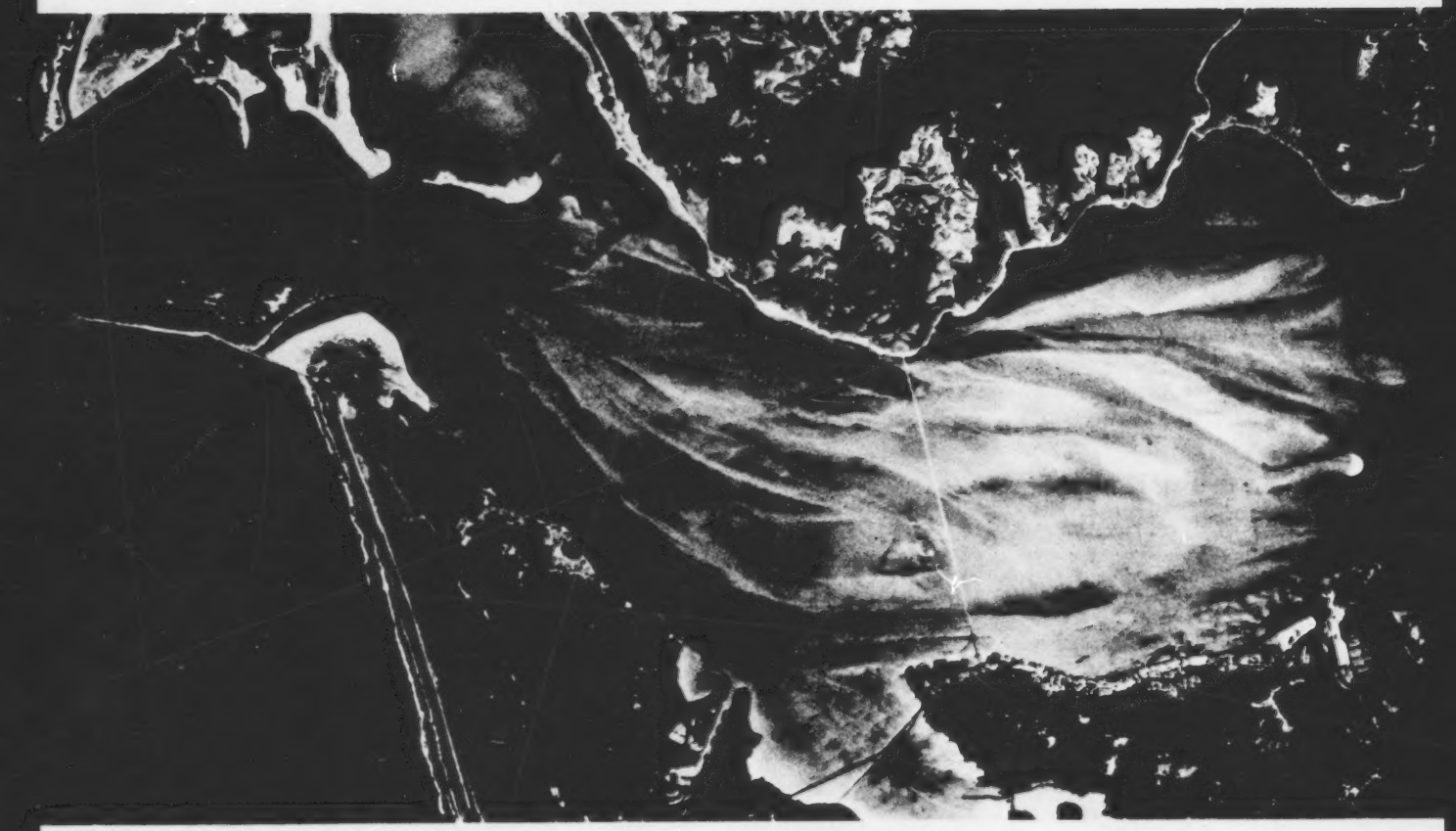

The Northwest is often characterized by the verdant coastal area which in northwestern Washington contains true rain forest. The majority of reservation lands and Indian people within Portland Area Office jurisdiction, however, are east of and within the rain shadow of the towering Cascade Mountain range.

While coastal areas have what many might consider to be a surfeit of precipitation and water resources, vast areas of the interior are subject to periodic water shortages and the prospect of long-term conflict between supply and demand. Here water is literally the lifeblood of agriculture, fisheries and electric energy which are integral to maintaining and enhancing the well-being of Indian people.

The water dependent programs necessary to serve present and future Indian needs are clearly jeopardized by (1) the preemption of existing water supplies by non-Indian activities, (2) increasing demand on limited water supplies, and (3) the lack of meaningful Indian participation in State, Federal and regional water resource planning and development.

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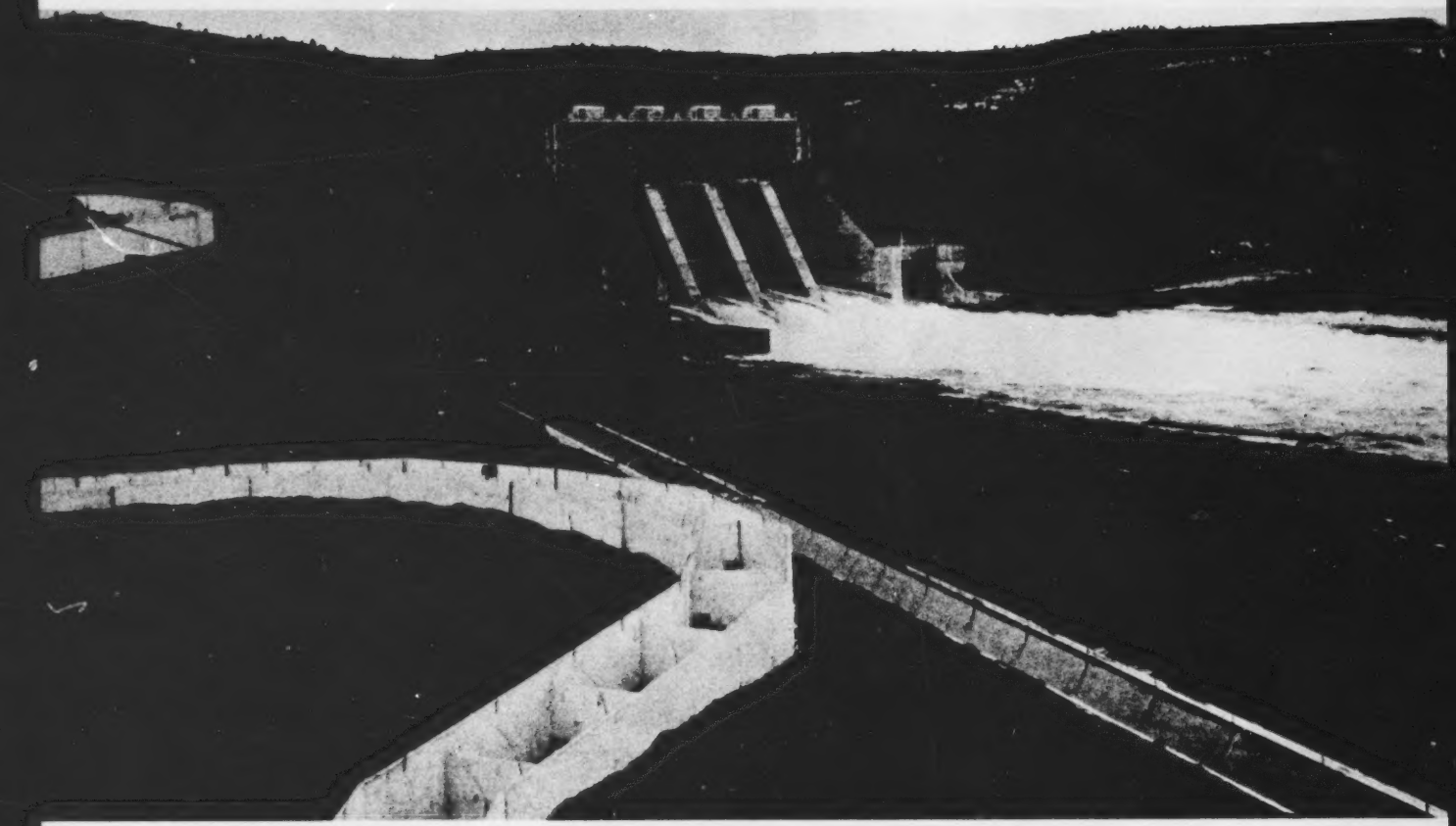
The vast breadth of the lower Columbia River belies its thousand-mile passage through the semi-arid to arid interior.



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Contemporary water resource planning in the Northwest proceeds without direct tribal participation. The Bureau assists the tribes in monitoring the water resource activities of State and Federal agencies. An Indian observer sits as a nonvoting member of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, a State-Federal regional planning body. More direct and expanded cooperative Bureau/tribal involvement in regional water use planning is one of the highest priorities of the Portland Area Office.

In recent years the area office and the tribes it serves have become increasingly involved in and concerned with water issues. A variety of potential solutions and possible approaches to this

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The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation have embarked upon a major hydroelectric development project on the Deschutes River in eastern Oregon. When the Portland General Electric Company built the Pelton re-regulating dam in 1956, the tribe reserved the right to install electric generating facilities if and when feasible. After detailed investigations subsequently documented the project's feasibility, the tribe appropriated $10 million of the project cost, the Bureau loaned the tribe $5 million for 20 years and an additional $11 million will be raised through the sale of bonds. This tribal project is significant not only for the amount of electrical energy it will produce, but also for the precedent for other tribes inherent in the unique, cooperative funding approach.

very complex problem have been cooperatively identified and analyzed. These activities were the foundation for a major new Indian initiative in Columbia River Basin water planning and development which was formally implemented in September 1980.

Meeting in Spokane, Washington, delegates from eleven tribes (Warm Springs, Yakima, Umatilla, Colville, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Kootenai, Shoshone-Bannock, Flathead and Nez Perce) agreed to establish the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Water Committee.

The overriding purpose of the committee is to develop the diverse technical resources necessary to support the tribes' individual and collective efforts to become meaningfully involved in Columbia River Basin water policy, planning, use and development activities. Because water resource issues

Non-Indian irrigation diversion dam on the Umatilla River, an eastern Oregon tributary to the Columbia River, dries up a section of the river during the irrigation season. This has virtually eliminated the once-productive salmon and steelhead runs which were economically and culturally important to Indian people on the Umatilla Reservation. The Umatilla Tribe is working cooperatively with State, Federal and private entities to resolve water use issues and restore the Umatilla River system's salmon and steelhead runs for the benefit of both non-Indian and Indian citizens.

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affect virtually every aspect of Columbia River Basin natural resources, technical expertise will be required in a wide variety of areas including hydrology, engineering, fishery biology, water supply planning and forecasting, reservoir operations, land resources, fish and wildlife habitat protection and data storage and retrieval systems.

This major tribal initiative is unprecedented in scope and portends progressively positive effect on the protection and enhancement of Indian water rights and use of water by Indian people throughout the Columbia River Basin.

Tribal lands and their renewable resources provide both the raw material and capital for an increasing number of commercial business enterprises which contribute to the region's economy.

Several tribes served by the Portland Area Office, including the Colville, Spokane, Umatilla and Shoshone-Bannock, operate successful retail outlets.

The Swinomish, Skokomish, Quileute, Quinault and other western Washington tribes operate fish processing facilities.

The Shoshone-Bannock's Trading Post is one of the most successful reservation retail enterprises ever developed, owned and operated by an Indian tribe.

Tribal manufacturing facilities include the Yakima's Mount Adams Furniture Factory and the Kalispel's metal products fabrication plant.

There is significant potential for recreation and tourism developments on several reservations. The largest existing development is the Warm Springs' renowned Kah-Nee-Tah Resort in northcentral Oregon. A more recent development is the Thousand Trails Campground on the Swinomish Reservation on Puget Sound.

The Bureau works closely with the tribes in the development of their natural resources and commercial business enterprises. Services provided include comprehensive and project-specific economic planning, feasibility analyses, financing and technical assistance in management, marketing, sales and advertising.

The tribe's resource development and commercial enterprises make a significant contribution to the economy of the Northwest. They also provide tribal income and employment for Indian people which are essential fuel for Indian self-determination.

The Bureau and the tribes also cooperate in a variety of

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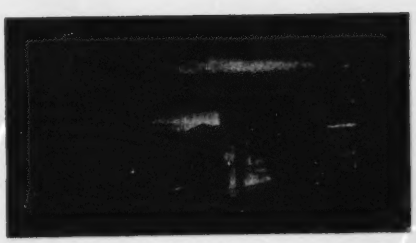
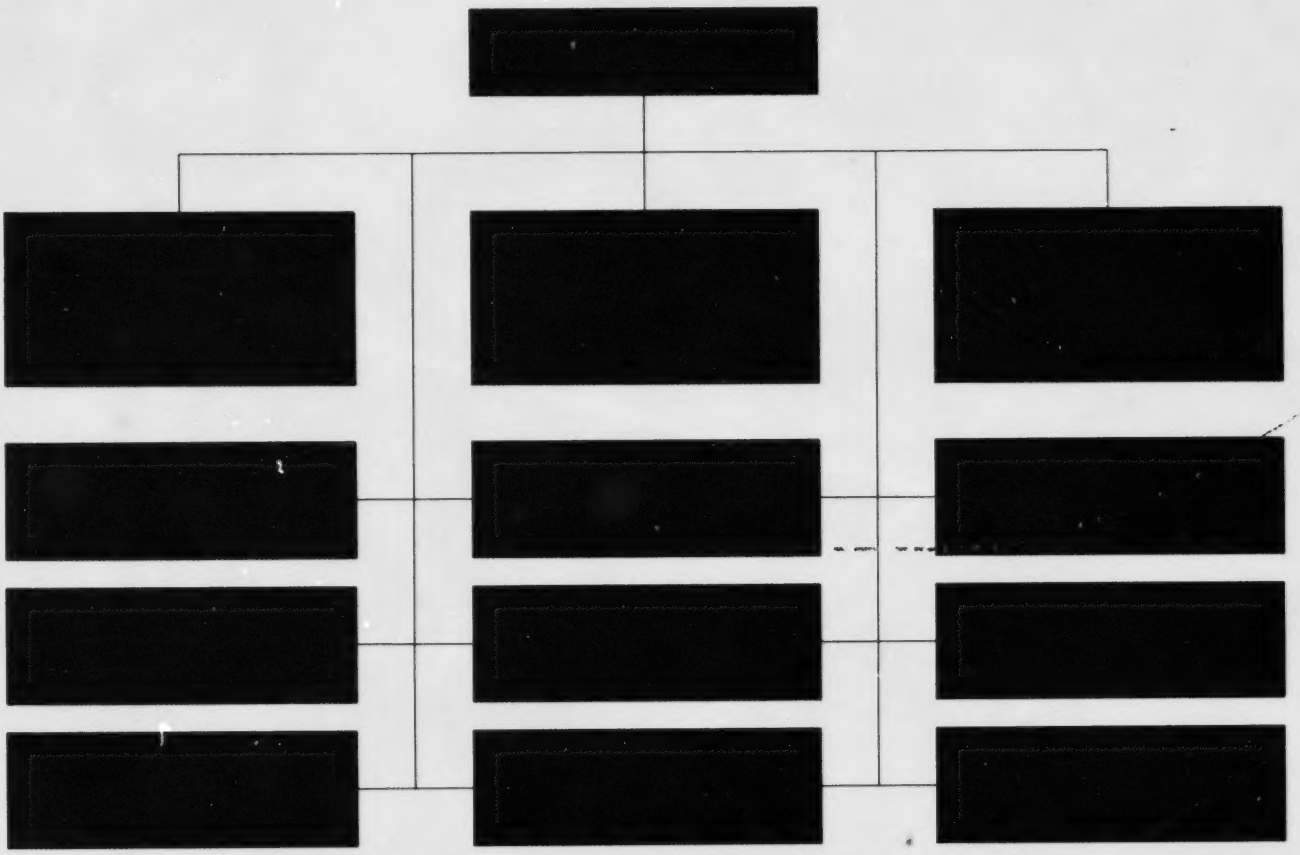


Main lodge at the Warm Springs Tribe's renowned Kah-Nee-Tah Resort in northcentral Oregon.



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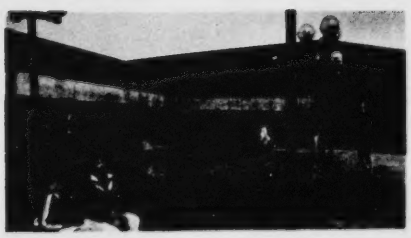


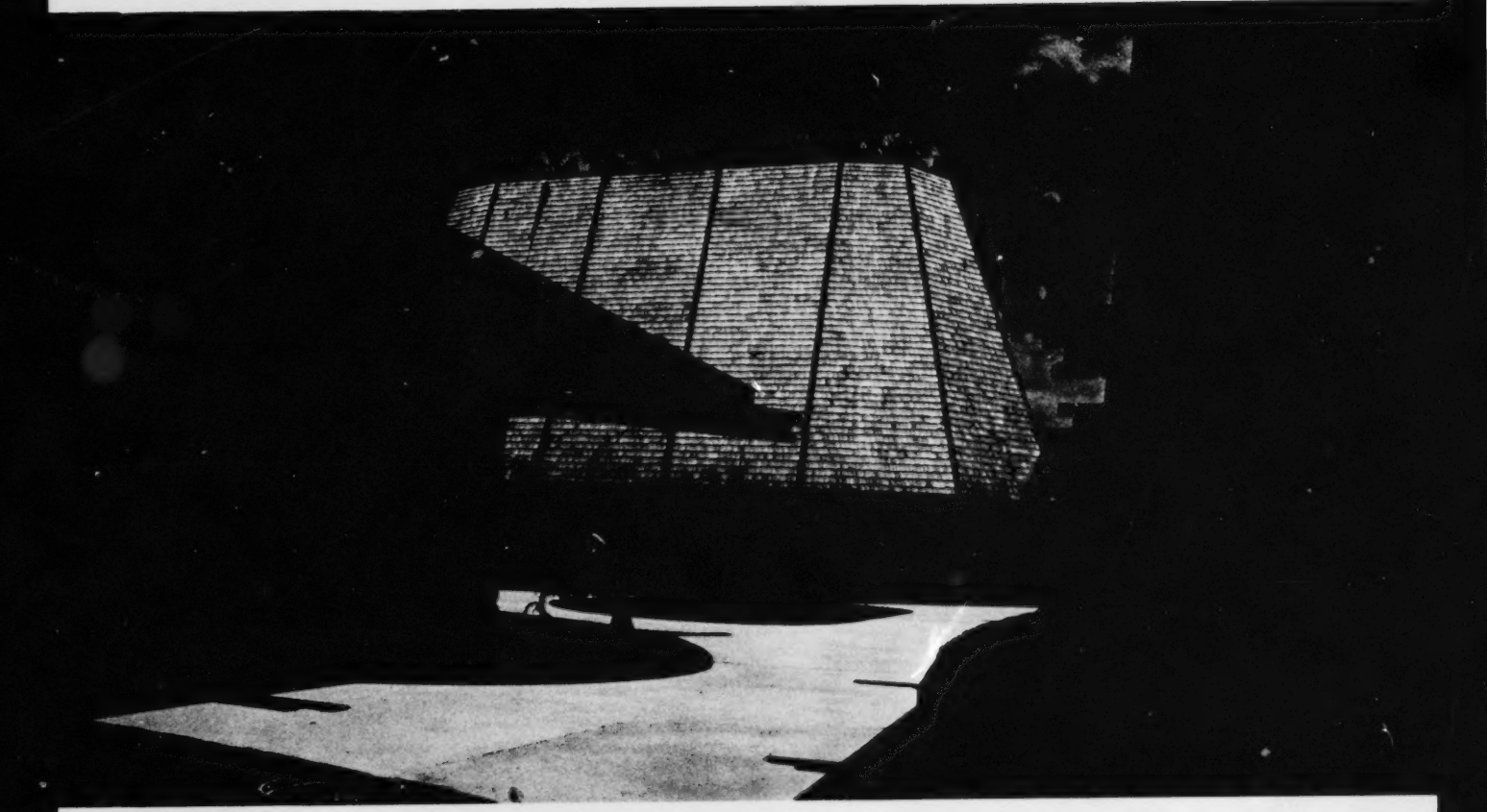
employment assistance programs including on-the-job training, adult vocational training at public and private schools and job placement services. In recent years, an average of 300 tribal members have been in vocational training at any given point in time; 70%-80% of those completing training have been successfully placed in jobs.

The goal of the Bureau's employment assistance programs is to place tribal members in productive jobs on or near their reservations. Achieving this goal and providing more effective employment assistance has been greatly facilitated by delegating increasing authority in this important area to the agency level where superintendents can work in close partnership with tribal governments.

Education is the heart of Indian self-determination, and tribes served by the Portland Area Office are playing a progressively dominant role in the design and conduct of Indian educational programs.

These programs include tribally operated day care, kindergarten and primary

The new campus of Chemawa Indian Boarding School located in Salem, Oregon was dedicated in 1979. In operation for 100 years, Chemawa is the oldest operating Indian boarding school in the U.S.



schools, all-age learning centers, summer education and recreation programs, adult education services, handicapped education programs, special services for educationally disadvantaged children and higher education scholarship programs.

Nearly 900 students attend seven tribally operated schools and Chemawa Indian Boarding School. In fiscal year 1980, almost 11,000 Indian students were eligible for supplemental educational services including Indian children in 67 public school districts. During the 1979-80 school year 1,030 Indian students received grants to attend colleges and universities.

Tribally operated schools on the Nez Perce, Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Fort Hall, Yakima, Puyallup and Quileute Reservations have courses in Indian culture and heritage. In addition, special supplemental funds are provided to teach Indian culture and history in some public schools. The Bureau contracts with the majority of the tribes to conduct summer programs which include courses in tribal customs, history and culture.

The Bureau's education staff is decentralized. Staff is located at the area office, most agencies and Chemawa School. The area office is responsible for overall

Yakima tribal cultural center.

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monitoring and direction; most program responsibility is delegated to the reservation level.

Agency-level Bureau personnel are involved in both the delivery of direct educational services and in providing technical assistance for numerous tribal education-related contracts. The Bureau's education staff also provides advocacy for Indian educational needs before local, State and Federal agencies.

From the very beginning of non-Indian exploration and settlement of the Northwest, Indian people now served by the Portland area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have made unique and important contributions to the region's economic and cultural development. These contributions are growing progressively larger as the tribes cross the threshhold of the 1980's.

Significant progress has been made in many areas of Indian social, economic and political development. This progress has in large part been the result of Indian initiatives stimulated by the new era of self-determination. It has been

facilitated by the progressive fruition of a close, working partnership between the Bureau and the Indian people it serves.

Continuing improvements are necessary in Bureau/tribal management and in delivery of services to Indian people. Accelerated effort and increased commitment of resources are required in all areas of economic development. Ongoing and proposed forestry, fishery, water, mineral and other natural resource development activities as well as rights protection will present new demands and challenges to be addressed cooperatively by the Bureau/tribal partnership.

Tribal / Portland Area Office Directory
Tribes

Burns-Paiute Indian Colony
General Council
Burns-Paiute Indian Colony
P.O. Box 71
Burns, OR 97720
(503) 573-7248

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
Chehalis Business Council
P.O. Box 536
Oakville, WA 98568
(206) 273-5911

Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council
Plummer, ID 8385i
(208) 274-3101

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Colville Business Council
P.O. Box 150
Nespelem, WA 99155
(509) 634-4591

Hoh Indian Tribe
Hoh Tribal Business Committee
Star Route 1, Box 917
Forks, WA 98331
(206) 374-6582

Kalispel Indian Community
Kalispel Business Committee
P.O. Box 38
Usk, WA 99180
(509) 445-1147

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
Kootenai Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1002
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-3519

Lower Elwha Tribal Community
Lower Elwha Tribal Council
Elwha Band of Clallam Indians
1666 Lower Elwha Road
P.O. Box 1370
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(206) 452-8471

Lummi Tribe of Indians
Lummi Business Council
2616 Kwina Road
Bellingham, WA 98225
(206) 734-8180

Makah Indian Tribe
Makah Tribal Council
P.O. Box 115
Neah Bay, WA 98357
(206) 645-2205

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Muckleshoot Tribal Council
39015 - 172nd S.E.
Auburn, WA 98002
(206) 939-3311

Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee
P.O. Box 305
Lapwai, ID 83540
(208) 843-2253

Nisqually Indian Community
Nisqually Indian Community
4820 She-Nah-Num Drive, S.E.
Olympia, WA 98503
(206) 456-5221

Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington
Nooksack Indian Tribal Council
P.O. Box 157
Deming, WA 98244
(206) 592-5176

Port Gamble Indian Community
Port Gamble Business Committee
P.O. Box 280
Kingston, WA 98346
(206) 297-2755

Puyallup Tribe
Puyallup Tribal Council
2215 East 32nd Street
Tacoma, WA 98404
(206) 597-6200

Quileute Tribe
Quileute Tribal Council
P.O. Box 279
La Push, WA 98350
(206) 374-6163

Quinault Tribe of Indians
Quinault Business Committee
P.O. Box 1118
Tahola, WA 98587
(206) 276-8211

Sauk-Suiattle Tribe of Indians
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribal Council
1070 Darrington Street
Darrington, WA 98241
(206) 436-1165

Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council
P.O. Box 579
Tokeland, WA 98590
(206) 267-6766

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
Fort Hall Business Council
Fort Hall, ID 83201
(208) 237-0405

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
Siletz Tribal Council
P.O. Box 670
Siletz, OR 97380
(503) 444-2528

Skokomish Indian Tribe
Skokomish Tribal Council
Route 5, Box 432
Shelton, WA 98584
(206) 877-5101

Spokane Tribe of Indians
Spokane Business Council
P.O. Box 385
Wellpinit, WA 99040
(509) 258-4581

Squaxin Island Tribe
Squaxin Island Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 257
Shelton, WA 98584
(206) 426-9781

Stillaguamish Tribe
Stillaguamish Board of Directors
23102 - 107th Avenue, N.E.
Arlington, WA 98223
(206) 652-7362

Suquamish Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation
Suquamish Tribal Council
P.O. Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392
(206) 598-4851

Swinomish Indian Tribal Council
Swinomish Indian Senate
P.O. Box 277
LaConner, WA 98257
(206) 466-3163

Tulalip Tribes
Tulalip Board of Directors
6700 Totem Beach Road
Marysville, WA 98270
(206) 653-4585

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
P.O. Box 638
Pendleton, OR 97801
(503) 276-3165

Upper Skagit Tribe of Indians
Upper Skagit Tribal Council
725 Fairhaven Avenue
Burlington, WA 98233
(206) 755-0351

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
Tribal Council, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Warm Springs, OR 97761
(503) 553-1161

Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Indian Reservation of Washington
Yakima Tribal Council
P.O. Box 632
Toppenish, WA 98948
(509) 865-5121

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Area Director

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Clifford T. Benson
Area Program Analyst

Office of Equal Opportunity
Estellene (Bobbi) Hewett
Equal Opportunity Officer

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Wyman D. Babby
Assistant Area Director, Administrator

Branch of ADP Service
William Wongwai
Area ADP Officer

Branch of Finance
Betty Miller
Area Finance Officer

Branch of Personnel Management
Z. C. Tucker, Jr.
Area Personnel Officer

Branch of Program Planning and Budget
Ronald A. Brown
Supervisory Management Analyst

Branch of Plant Management
Robert A. Reay
Area Plant Management Officer

Branch of Property and Supply
Donald Smouse
Area Property and Supply Officer

Branch of Safety Management
Vacant
Area Safety Manager

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Branch of Business and Credit
Charlie Moses, Jr.
Area Business and Credit Officer

Branch of Community Development
Hiroto Zakoji
Community Development Officer

Branch of Employment Assistance
James C. Rogers
Area Vocational Development Officer

Branch of Housing
Calvin A. Hewitt
Area Housing Development Officer

Branch of Law Enforcement
Hillary A. Brown
Area Special Officer

Branch of Social Services
Nelsen M. Witt
Area Social Worker

Branch of Tribal Operations
Helen L. Peterson
Tribal Government Services Officer

Division of Economic Development
Wilford G. Bowker
Assistant Area Director, Economic Dev.

Branch of Forestry
Daniel H. Swaney
Area Forester

Branch of Roads
Edmond G. Payne
Area Road Engineer

Branch of Land Services
Jack H. Hunt
Area Land Services Officer

Branch of Real Estate Appraisal
Walter F. Stone
Area Chief Appraiser

Branch of Real Property Management
Harlow Nasewytewa
Supervisory Real Property Officer

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Area Education Program Administrator

Area Support Services, Education
V. Marie Schmidt, Administration

Area Education Programs
Kathy Carpenter, Early Childhood
Spencer Sahmaunt, Higher Education, Adult Education
Alan C. Ledford, Summer Youth

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Spencer Sahmaunt, J.O.M.
Kathy Carpenter, Special Education

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Northern Idaho Agency
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Lapwai, ID 83540
(208) 843-2267

Olympic Peninsula Agency
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Hoquiam, WA 98550
(206) 532-7212

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Everett, WA 98201
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Warm Springs, OR 97761
(503) 553-1121

Yakima Agency
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Toppenish, WA 98948
(509) 865-2255

★ GPO 797-704

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